

DENIAL OF ACCESS TO THE COURTS

I testified at the New York State Judiciary Committee when they were having public hearings concerning the level of public satisfaction with the Appellate Division First Department Departmental Disciplinary Committee (DDC), the grievance committees of the various Judicial Districts as well as the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct (SCJC) I had uncovered checks that were concealed by the attorneys at the First Department DDC that they turned over to me which were forged in order to protect their friends, a former attorney and a chief Counsel at the DDC, all done with the knowledge of the Chief Judge and two Presiding Justices of the Appellate Divisions. As a result, I had a case missing from the court; another destroyed and tampered with, a judgment and a pre-litigation bar placed against me without any legal basis.

I filed a complaint in federal court as to the above. Complaints filed with the SCJC were all dismissed by the Commission. I questioned the constitutionality of a State Statute, Section 44 of the Judiciary Law. Article VI, Section 22 of the Constitution of the State of New York established the SCJC that would receive, initiate, investigate and hear complaints with respect to the conduct, qualifications, fitness to perform or performance of official duties of any judges and may determine that a judge be admonished, censured or removed from office. The powers of SCJC are a constitutional obligation. The State Statute Section 44 of the Judiciary Law was unconstitutional in that it violated the due process and equal protection clauses since unbridled discretion has been given to the SCJC to determine which allegations of a complaint are without merit and to dismiss them. It allowed for complaints filed against a judge with the SCJC not to be made public, and therefore the Legislature had abrogated its constitutional responsibility by giving a constitutional obligation to an organization that is not subject to review or oversight.

Hon. Thomas P. Griesa

I filed the complaint in the Federal court in the Southern District of New York. It was assigned to Hon. Thomas P. Griesa U.S.D.J.. Hon. Griesa called me and the Attorney General in for a conference at a time when I was just serving the complaints. At the conference, Hon. Griesa stated, "And what I wanted to tell you is that the complaint appears to be without merit; we've reviewed it and I am not going to authorize service upon all of these defendants". See page 2, lines 9-11 of the transcript. It is not clear to whom he is referring to when he says "we". He furthermore adds that "when there are many defendants, such as state court judges

and so forth, there is no-nothing to be gained by having lot of people served, not that it's a huge burden, but, you know, if the Marshals have to do it and so forth, why I don't want to engage in that." See page 2, lines 23-25, and page 3, lines 1-2 of the transcript.

Judge Griesa further guides the Assistant AG by saying "I would think that there could be an appropriate motion. But what do you think?" See page 3, lines 3-4. The Assistant AG follows the lead, stating that "the complaint on its face is patently baseless and frivolous. I think it would be a huge waste of time and resources for us to answer it and to do a formal motion. But barring that, I'm not sure what else we can do. We could do a letter motion to dismiss. We could execute those waivers of service and go ahead and do a letter motion to dismiss or something, but..." See page 3, lines 10-17 of the transcript. The Hon. Griesa then interrupts her and advises her how to proceed, saying "No, don't do a letter motion, " adding, "I mean, it doesn't - it is not a lot of trouble to have a formal notice of motion and a brief memorandum." See page 3, lines 18-22. He then goes on to interject his personal strategy on how to view the case: "*But what I would do is*, to anybody who communicates with you about the case, if they have received something by mail, then catches himself and says why you use your judgment as to what you want to advise them." Emphasis added. See page 3, lines 23-25.

The judge is clearly guiding the Assistant AG to take his advise and do what he believes is right. He has abandoned his role of neutral and detached judge and instead became an advocate for the position held by the Attorney General. I withdrew the complaint without prejudice.

Hon. Shira Scheindlin

I re-filed the complaint with different claims for relief and additional state defendants and had it consolidated with many other similar cases that had the same defendants such as the First Department Appellate Division, First Department Disciplinary Committee, as well as their staff attorneys and Chief Counsel, Hon. Judith Kaye, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, challenging the procedure which the DDC employs to process, investigate and decide complaints against attorneys for alleged misconduct among others. The case was assigned to the Hon. Shira Scheindlin. Hon. Scheindlin, *sua sponte* dismissed my complaint along with five other complaints. She did this, notwithstanding the clear warning by the Second Circuit that "failure to afford an opportunity to oppose a contemplated *sua sponte* dismissal may be, by itself, grounds for reversal" *Abbas v. Dixon* quoting *Acosta v Artuz*. Again, I could not finish serving this complaint on the defendants. I filed the Appeal at the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hon. Richard C. Wesley

At the Oral argument, Hon. Richard C. Wesley was the presiding judge. Judge Wesley became very upset at the oral argument and I found out later that Judge Wesley had a serious conflict with my case that he failed to disclose. I detailed it in the motion to file a supplemental brief. Hon. Wesley had a financial interest in one of the defendants. One of the defendants in my case was the NY Office of Court Administration. Prior to becoming a federal judge, Hon. Wesley was a judge on the New York Court of Appeals. Hon. Wesley was bound to recuse himself for the following reason: He received a pension from the New York State Employees Retirement System.

Canon 3E requires a judge to disqualify himself if the judge has a financial interest in a party to the proceeding because the judge's impartiality might reasonably be in question. There is no question that Hon. Wesley has a financial interest in the New York State Office of Court Administration (OCA). If the OCA sustained a large verdict against it and had to satisfy the verdict, it could affect its ability to meet its financial obligations, including the obligation to contribute to the pension fund. If the OCA is not financially stable and viable or if that viability is threatened, the judge's pension could be at risk or perceived to be at risk. Hon. Wesley had an ethical duty to disqualify himself and he did not.

Further, Hon. Wesley was a potential witness in my case. Hon. Wesley sat on the New York court of Appeals at the same time that Hon. Judith Kaye was the Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. The issue in the case was the failure of the Hon. Kaye in overseeing in an administrative capacity the NY court system. As such, Hon. Wesley had personal knowledge as to the time devoted in the day she acted as a NY Court of Appeals judge and the time she devoted to administrative work. Furthermore, a friendship between Hon. Wesley and Hon. Kaye developed over the years, which certainly can bring to issue a failure of him to be impartial in my case.

Administrative Office of the Courts

When I filed the Appeal in the 2nd Circuit, my acknowledgment letter for the docketing noted that there needed to be a correction in the caption: the First Department, Departmental Disciplinary Committee and Thomas J. Cahill were missing and needed to be added. I sent a letter sent to the Clerk of the District Court requesting them to file an Amended Docket reflecting these changes and to forward it to the 2nd Circuit to correct the caption.

There was also a second discrepancy, namely the appearance of Andrew M. Cuomo as Attorney General of the State of New York representing the Defendants. The Attorney General never filed a Notice of Appearance in this case. In fact, they completely did the contrary. They offered a stipulation to the court, that I consented to and was so ordered by the court on July 2, 2008 that clearly states" that the State Defendants' time to respond to the complaint in this matter is hereby adjourned until September 2, 2008, by which time State defendants anticipate that any and all issues relating to service and representation will have been resolved.

The date of September 2, 2008 has long passed and the Attorney General's office did not intervene. Also, when I served my motion to reconsideration the court decision on the Attorney General's office, failed to file any opposition papers to the motion. As such I informed the Court that the Docket reflecting that Attorney General is representing the Defendants is completely inaccurate and needs to be removed.

When I filed my Appellant's brief, I had my third case manager. Since I was pro se when filing the complaint, the District Court considered me prose and I could not use the ECF system and any other requirement required by it for attorneys. My first two case managers at the 2nd Circuit also considered me Pro se. The third case manager refused to file my Appellant's brief and insisted that I serve the New York State Attorney General who had never appeared in the action and was in default over 9 months. Further, she now insisted that I follow the guidelines of an attorney that caused me additional expense since now I needed to reprint the brief. I find it difficult to believe that the Clerk's office did not know I was an attorney from the beginning since its chief clerk Catherine O'Hagan Wolff was one of the defendants in the lawsuit and was served with the complaint in the case. In fact, the reason she was named as a defendant was during her prior occupation as Clerk of the Appellate Division, First Department she corresponded with me on numerous times when I sought the intervention of the Presiding Justice who oversaw the DDC. I filed a motion for clarification and I get ordered to serve the Attorney General. The AG ended up appearing representing all the State Defendants wherein he possessed a conflict of interest in such representation.

I wrote to the Administrative Office of the Courts complaining about what occurred. I had a long conversation with one of their counsels and wrote him a letter documenting what occurred. He never responded to the letter or returned a telephone call.

Underlying Complaint

In 1997, I retained the law firm of Gentile and Benjamin to defend an action brought against me brought by another attorney, Gregory Calabro, involving a fee dispute. Both Michael Gentile and Howard Benjamin were formerly associated with the Department Disciplinary Committee of the New York State Supreme Court Appellate Division, First Department (the DDC), a state body charged by law with investigating and enforcing attorney discipline. Gentile had been its Chief Counsel for nine years and Benjamin had been a staff attorney. When a default entered against me on account of Benjamin's unexcused failure to appear on my behalf, I asked Benjamin to move to vacate the default. He refused, promising instead to pay the judgment himself. As time passed, my credit report and other business opportunities began to be affected negatively by this unsatisfied default judgment and I filed a complaint with the DDC, for failing to maintain bank records for the requisite period of time. Sarah Jo Hamilton, First Deputy Chief Counsel for the DDC, transferred my grievance to another disciplinary jurisdiction, the Fourth Department DDC, which eventually closed the complaint against Benjamin without investigating the reason why Benjamin did not appear in court on my behalf, causing the default judgment, and without obtaining copies of the cancelled checks. The letter closing the case did not inform me that I had a right for reconsideration. I complained to the Hon. Piggott, the then Presiding judge of the Fourth Department Appellate Division but to no avail. I then began a civil action against Calabro under the Fair Credit Reporting Act in an attempt to have him remove the judgment appearing on my credit report. In response, Calabro sought in discovery proof in the form of cancelled checks that he already had been paid, as I alleged. In addition, I brought another complaint against Benjamin with the DDC based upon his failure to produce proof that he had paid the default judgment against me consistent with his promise to do so. Thomas J. Cahill, Chief Counsel for the DDC, referred my complaints against Calabro and Benjamin to mediation. While my DDC complaints against Calabro and Benjamin were pending, Hon. Joan M. Kenney, the presiding justice in my civil action against Calabro, dismissed the action. In the course of dismissing my action, Kenney unfairly castigated me by asserting falsely that I had prosecuted some thirty-five lawsuits as a pro se litigant since 1998. The decision was published on the front page of the NY Law Journal. All of this was untrue. Sherry Cohen and Sarah Jo Hamilton then told me by letter for three years that they were obtaining the checks from the bank. I KNEW THAT IT TOOK USUALLY A MONTH, SOMETIMES SHORTER TO GET CHECKS FROM THE BANKS. When I could not get the DDC Attorneys to turn the checks over to me, I brought the matter into court

where I had a judge misstate the truth about me claiming I was a frivolous litigant. The judge attributed cases to me that were not even mine. Finally I get copies of the checks in 2004 by Sherry Cohen and a closure letter from Mr. Thomas Cahill, chief counsel at the DDC that Benjamin turned these checks over to the DDC when I filed the complaint in 2001. The checks that the DDC turned over to me ended up being forged checks I have a fraud examiners report documenting this.

A case disappeared from the Civil Court Courthouse and the judge who had it in his possession becomes approved to be a Supreme Court justice; another case where a Supreme Court justice wrongfully places a judgment against me was tampered and destroyed in the Supreme Court file room impairing my ability to appeal. The jackets of the files were changed which could only be done by court personnel. The Inspector General of the Courts, Hon. Chief Judge Judith Kaye, Acting Chief Judge Carmen Ciparik refused to investigate. Complaint filed with the State Commission on Judicial Conduct or appealed got dismissed. A state court judge put a pre litigation bar against me claiming I was a frivolous litigant and I need permission from the court before I can initiate an action. This was also published on the front page of the law journal. I hired an Appellate attorney to write the appeal. He said to me that this is a travesty of justice attributing cases to me that were not mine.

Manhattan District Attorney

I brought to the attention of Deborah Hickey in the Rackets Bureau at the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, the public hearing concerning the SCJC and the DDC; the concealment and then delivery of the forged checks received by the DDC , the misrepresentations made by Hon. Joan Kenney on her campaign web site, the tampering of the court file in the Supreme Court that placed a judgment on me, the judgment and the as well as the missing court file in the Civil Court and the actions of the NYS Bar Association. She was doing nothing. So I called Eric Seidel, the head of the Rackets Bureau and explained to him that Ms. Hickey was not responsive and explained that the dissatisfaction with his Office's inaction was expressed by many causing them to go to the FBI looking for investigations in their cases. In a state of panic he wanted to know who at the FBI I and everyone else contacted.

Mr. Seidel never called me back. Rather I received got a call from a reported from the NY Post, claiming she wanted to speak to me about the New Jersey case I mentioned above. The mold contamination in my building that was not remediated had spread through the 35 story building through the HVAC Unit and could contaminate other apartment and US Department of Housing and Urban was

refusing to inspect. I knew the NY Post had reported a similar story in the past about a local news reporter whose apartment was contaminated with mold and had to leave her apartment. Under that pretense I let her into my office to speak with me about the case. Instead I was asked only about the NY case and asked the same question that Mr. Seidel was asking, who was contacted at the FBI. The NY Post is a Rupert Murdoch paper. The tabloid scandal in England concerning his papers and phone hacking could be one explanation as to why the reporter contacted me; the other is that the Manhattan District Attorney's Office contacted them to obtain the information he was looking for - entrapment.

Attorney General Eric Holder

Attorney General Eric Holder is aware of all of this. In 2009, as people were having meetings with the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy in Washington (see attached e-mail from Stephen Lamont detailing the meetings and who attended), Judge Duane Hart was meeting with Holder in Washington informing him of the corruption in the New York courts. The New York commission of Judicial Conduct was giving Hart a difficult time. Judge Hart and Eric Holder were friends from New York, attending Columbia together. I believe they were roommates. Eric Holder ended up helping only Duane Hart. My understanding is that Hart is no longer bothered by the Commission of Judicial Conduct.

Hon. Sonia Sotomayor

When I testified at the State Senate Judiciary Committee, I relayed the above events. At the time, Hon. Sonia Sotomayor was nominated to be a Supreme Court justice. In order to be a judge in NY State the judges have to complete a Judicial Questionnaire .However, in NY these questionnaires are not open for the public to see. The U.S. Senate's Committee on the Judiciary listed Hon. Sotomayor's responses to previous judicial questionnaires were on its web site.

I had a certified fraud examiner investigate the New York judge's curriculum vitae found on the judge's campaign website that claimed that I was a frivolous litigant. It contained false information about her participation in law school activities, such as law review, her licensure date, legal employment and professional experience. See attachment.

I was trying to make the argument that we should have the questionnaires on a web site for the public to view in New York State, just like how the judiciary committee had placed Hon. Sotomayor's questionnaires on the Judiciary Committee website in Washington for everyone to analyze and compare.

I used Hon Sotomayor as an example to demonstrate that New York requires nothing less than what Washington was requiring for a justice of the Supreme Court.

After the testimony, the questionnaires of Hon. Sonia Sotomayor could not be found on the Judiciary Committee's web site any longer. When an inquiry was made to the Committee we were told that there was not enough space for everything on the web site. I read that the FBI was in the midst of doing the typical background investigation of Sotomayor. I wrote a letter to Judiciary Committee of the House and Senate and FBI bringing what occurred to their attention- I thought it was strange that her questionnaires were removed and thought an investigation should be made.

I told Kevin McKeown that I wrote a letter to the FBI concerning this. He came back to me and repeatedly said How Did you know. I said I did not know anything but I used her as an example to demonstrate my point. He repeatedly asked me for weeks How did I know.

I filed a federal complaint in the Southern District concerning the above. There were many other plaintiffs, six cases were consolidated with the same defendants, the attorneys at the DDC the SCJC. We received a sua sponte decision by the District judge dismissing all the cases. I filed the appeal to the 2nd Circuit. My appeal was dismissed. When I filed a petition for writ of certiorari, it was denied. When I received the letter from the Supreme Court, it indicated that Justice Sotomayor took no part in the consideration or decision of this petition." I attached the letter.

I never had a case in her courtroom, I never met her personally. The only thing I could think of as to why she recused herself was my letter to the FBI – they must have found something and questioned her and she remembered my name.

The FBI portion of her background check is not open to the public. Someone needs to look at her FBI file. I believe a report was given by the FBI to members of the Judiciary Committee.

Eleanor Capogrosso

From: P. Stephen Lamont [pstephen.lamont@verizon.net]
 Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 8:39 AM
 To: Capogrosso, Eleanor
 Subject: Re: Iviewit summary

I met with Crystal Sheppard's predecessor, Shanna Winters, on or about July 27, 2007. Subsequently, we filed in District Court, SDNY believing we would get the relief we prayed for. Subsequent to Scheindlin's dismissal, I faxed Shanna Winters a request for an immediate meeting, when within 24 hours, Eric Garduno called and we set up a mutually convenient time. On December 4, 2008, myself, Kevin McKeown, and Will Galison traveled to DC, and once sitting in the Subcommittee's conference room, we took turns describing our claims. I was decided, we would forward Affidavit's from the related cases, Garduno would formulate a report, and reconvene to discuss.

On or about March 22, 2009, we reconvened with Garduno (he had never compiled a report), Crystal Sheppard, every aide/intern in their office, myself, Kevin McKeown, Judge Duane Hart, Judge Phil Rodgers, and a Montgomery County, MD judge well known in DC. It was decided that we "would exhaust our remedies at the new DOJ, and if they didn't do anything, the SubCommittee would pick up the ball." Months passed where, Judge Hart had, upon information and belief, multiple meetings and conversations with Eric Holder, when Kevin McKeown advised me that DOJ was not going to act.

On or about October 4, 2009, I telephoned Crystal Sheppard to convene another meeting to make good on her promise to pick up the ball. She claimed that the Subcommittee was suddenly swamped with work and could not meet further. When I pressed her to make good on her representations, she suggested that I go talk with Chairman John Conyers (D-Mich).

Best regards,

P. Stephen Lamont
 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
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2/24/2011

N.Y.S. SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Monday, June 8th, 2009, 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

SUBJECT: The Appellate Division First Department Departmental Disciplinary Committee, the grievance committees of the various Judicial Districts and the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

PURPOSE: This hearing will review the mission, procedures and level of public satisfaction with the Appellate Division First Department Departmental Disciplinary Committee, the grievance committees of the various Judicial Districts as well as the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Monday June 8, 2009 - 10 A.M.

Meeting Room 6, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12247

ORAL TESTIMONY BY INVITATION ONLY

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is the entity that is legally responsible for enforcing the Rules of Professional Conduct governing the conduct of attorneys in New York State. The Appellate Division Departments have created grievance committees that are charged with the investigation of complaints against attorneys. Within the First Judicial Department the Departmental Disciplinary Committee of the Appellate Division investigates complaints against attorneys. The New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct was created by the State Constitution and is charged with investigating complaints against Judges and Justices of the Unified Court System.

According to the 2009 Report of the Commission on Judicial Conduct, there were 1,923 complaints filed in 2008. Yet of these complaints only 262 were investigated and of those, 173 were dismissed. This hearing will examine the processes and procedures that are followed by the various agencies charged with the responsibility of enforcing the rules and regulations that must be followed by the Judiciary and the Bar in the State of New York. It will also evaluate public satisfaction with the disciplinary process.

Twenty copies of any prepared testimony should be submitted at the hearing registration desk. The Committees would appreciate advance receipt of prepared statements. In order to further publicize these hearings, please inform interested parties and organizations of the Committees' interest in considering testimony from all sources. In order to meet the needs of those who may have a disability, the Senate, in accordance with its policy of non-discrimination on the basis of disability, as well as the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), has made its facilities and services available to all individuals with disabilities. For individuals with disabilities, accommodations will be provided, upon reasonable request, to afford such individuals access and admission to Senate facilities and activities.

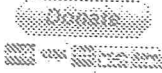
Senator John Sampson, Chair
Senate Standing Committee on the Judiciary

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**CJA's ADVOCACY GIVES RISE TO
2009 NEW YORK STATE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HEARINGS
ON THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT & ATTORNEY
DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM
-- AND AN AGENDA OF EDUCATIONAL & LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY**

Transcript of Senate Judiciary Committee's January 27, 2009 hearing on "merit selection" to the NY Court of Appeals (pp. 88-89)

pp. 88-89

Elena Sassower:

"...you need to be sure that the regulatory bodies, the Commission on Judicial Conduct, the attorney disciplinary committees are functioning, because they are one of the first stops of the Commission on Judicial Nomination in securing information about candidates. And they are useless. They are worthless and they are corrupt. And there needs to be hearings and investigations of those bodies."

Click here for illustrative prior CJA advocacy for hearings & investigation of Commission on Judicial Conduct

* * *

HEARING #1:

**VIDEOTAPE of Senate Judiciary Committee's
June 8, 2009 Hearing – Albany, New York
Parts 1 & 2**



Join Us!



Opening Statement by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman John Sampson
video at 0:0:0 - 0:4:54

Senate Judiciary Committee's witness list

Witnesses at June 8, 2009 hearing:

1st Dept. Disciplinary Committee member MARTIN R. GOLD, -- video at 0:6:29 - 0:31:47
with 1st Dept. Disciplinary Committee Chief Counsel ALAN FRIEDBERG

CHRISTINE C. ANDERSON, Esq. -- video at 0:31:51 - 0:46:52

KEVIN McKEOWN -- video at 0:46:54 -1:03:11

Commission on Judicial Conduct Chairman THOMAS A. KLONICK, -- video at 1:03:11 -
1:06:00

with Commission Administrator & Counsel ROBERT H. TEMBECKJIAN -video at
1:06:02 - 1:20:47

JUSTICE DUANE A. HART -- video at 1:20:48 -1:38:32

PAMELA CARVEL -- video at 1:38:40 - 1:50:48

PAUL H. ALTMAN -- video at 1:50:50 - 2:03:07

LUISA C. ESPOSITO -- video at 2:03:10 - 2:11:20

WILLIAM GALISON -- video at 2:11:59 -2:26:20

ELEANOR CAPOGROSSO, Esq. -- video at 2:26:22 - 2:41:29

Former NYS Bar Association President ROBERT OSTERTAG -- video at 2:41:33 - 2:52:20

JOHN A. ARETAKIS, Esq. -- video at 2:52:21 - 3:04:12

MICHAEL KELLY -- video at 0:0 - 0:2:43

KATHRYN GRACE JORDAN/End Discrimination Now -- video at 0:2:45 - 0:10:02

JAMES A. MONTAGNINO, Esq. -- video at 0:10:07 - 0:22:22

RUTH M. POLLACK, Esq. -- video at 0:23:02 - 0:36:23

KEVIN PATRICK BRADY -- video at 0:36:52 - 0:40:30

CARL LANZISERA/Americans for Legal Reform -- video at 0:40:35 - 0:47:35

PRESS COVERAGE:

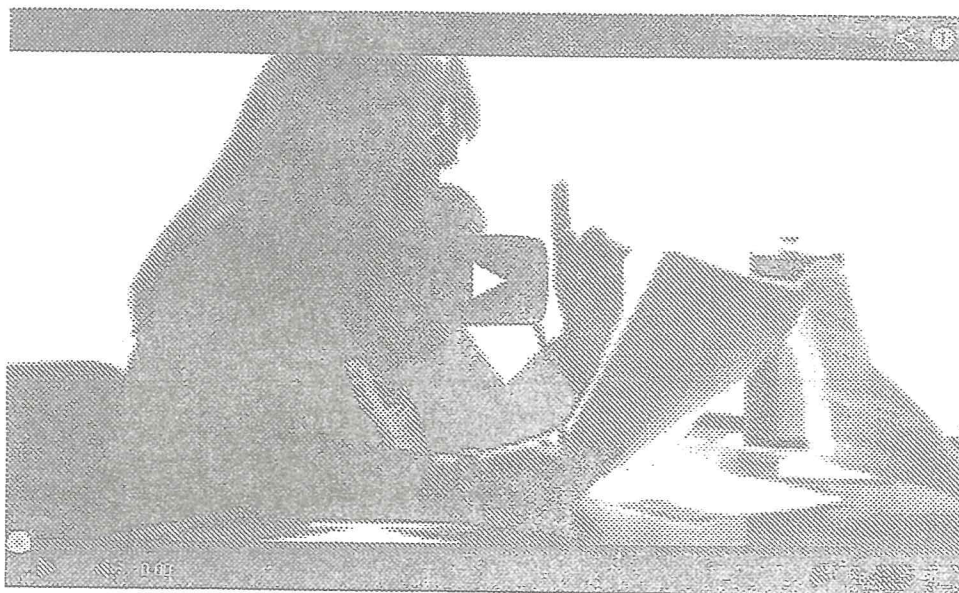
New York Law Journal:

May 21, 2009 "Judiciary Committee to Hold Hearings on Disciplinary Bodies", p. 1, Joel Stashenko

June 9, 2009: "Grievances Against Lawyer, Judge Discipline Panels Aired at Capital", p. 1, Joel Stashenko

HEARING #2:

VIDEOTAPE of Senate Judiciary Committee's
September 24, 2009 Hearing -- Manhattan, New York



Opening Statement by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman John Sampson
video at 0:0:0 - 0:2:53

Opening Statement by Senate Judiciary Committee Member Eric Adams
video at 0:2:54 - 0:3:32; his proposal of Task Force (at 0:34:44 -):

*"...This is extensive...
...the best way to resolve inefficiencies and corruption in government
is to allow the people who are personally touched by the matter to empower us with information.
So I am going to ask the Chair if he would put in place a Task Force that will be comprised of
individuals
like yourself and victims to assist us in navigating how this problem is being hidden from public
view..."*

assented to by Chairman Sampson (at 0:47:23 - 0:47:45)

Senate Judiciary Committee's witness list

Witnesses at September 24, 2009 hearing:

RICHARD KUSE, video at 0:3:36 - 0:19:27; 0:47:49 - 0:48:14
with CATHERINE WILSON, video at 0:19:15 - 0:47:48 AND 1:53:56 - 1:58:17
JUDY HERSKOWITZ -- video at 0:48:33 - 1:03:36
ANDREA WILKINSON -- video at 1:03:52 - 1:25:08
VICTOR KOVNER, Chairman/Fund for Modern Courts -- video at 1:25:09 - 1:33:53
MARIA GKANIOS -- video at 1:34:00 - 1:59:59
REGINA FELTON, Esq. -- at 2:00:01 - 2:27:09
DOUGLAS HIBGEE -- video at 2:27:10 - 2:35:31
CATHERINE MALARKEY -- video at 2:35:48 - 2:38:58
NORA DREW RENZULLI, Esq. -- video at 2:39:02 - 2:47:30
STEPHANIE KLEIN -- video at 2:49:20 - 3:06:48
IKE ARUTI, Esq. -- video at 3:06:51 - 3:22:58
TERENCE FINNAN -- video at 3:22:59 - 3:27:57
GIZELLA WEISSHAUS -- video at 3:28:50 - 3:37:51
ELIOT BERNSTEIN -- video at 3:38:20 - 4:01:16
SUZANNE McCORMACK -- video at 4:01:45 - 4:16:17
with PAT HANLEY

PRESS COVERAGE:

New York Law Journal: September 25, 2009: "Public Airs Concerns on Disciplinary Procedures"

HEARING #3:

No.

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

ELEANOR CAPOGROSSO, PETITIONER,

v.

THE NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION
ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT ET AL.

*PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ELEANOR CAPOGROSSO
pro se

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Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

William K. Suter
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

June 1, 2010

Ms. Eleanor Capogrosso
211 43rd Street
Suite 1100
New York, NY 10017

Re: Eleanor Capogrosso
v. New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct, et al.
No. 09-1196

Dear Ms. Capogrosso:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied. Justice Sotomayor took no part in the consideration or decision of this petition.

Sincerely,



William K. Suter, Clerk